

Stale Labor
Granville

THE POST.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



For the Post.

TO ANNA.

The time has come when we must part
Although it grieves me, tho' my heart
Sinks within me, knowing we
Must part until eternity,
Thou bear us to that blissful shore
Where, thank God, parting is no more,

Forget the past—Oh! let it go
Obliterated by the "Sea
Of Oblivion," as it rolls
Engulfing all within its folds;
Sparing none, but as it flies
Wreaking just vengeance on its prize,

Let every word, or look, or sigh,
Beneath this sea forgotten lie:
As if we ne'er had known each other
Let's all our former feelings another;
Our "stern decree" hath willed it so
And we must part to meet no more.

No more on earth shall I behold
That form of thine, whose alp-like mould
Would make a priest his oath forget—
Yes, Andu dear, I love thee yet—
Would make his heart, tho' bard as stone
Submissive bow, before thy throne'

Oh! had I power o'er memory,
Me more, o'er one, to think of thee,
But oh! thine image haunts my mind,
Thou liveliest of woman kind,
At midnight when I seek my couch,
Upon my brow I feel thy touch,

The gentle breathings of thy voice
When all is silent, save the noise
Of wayward zephyrs through the trees,
Or rustlings of the balmy breeze,
Tis thee, communing with my heart
I think of thee,—how can we part?

Farewell, farewell; it must be so
Yes, I must leave thee—I must go
In solitude my love to mourn,
With thee to the flattering world you turn
And cast abroad thy winning smiles
And other trusting hearts beguile.
Gazzanaro, Ky. 1855. I. D. M.

Miscellaneous.

From the Louisville Times.

Mr. Magoffin's Letter of Acceptance

HARRISONBURG, April 3, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I have just returned from the South, after an absence of several months, and did not receive your letter of the 23d ultimo, informing me officially of my nomination for Lieut. Governor, in time to give you an earlier answer. The honor conferred upon me, by the distinguished body of men you represent, is duly appreciated and doubly prized, because it was unsolicited. While I have never sought office, I have never refused to obey the call of my party; and much as it may interfere now with my private affairs, I do not feel at liberty to decline. Approving of the resolutions passed by the Convention, as I most cordially do, I accept the nomination, and will devote my time with zeal to the cause until the election. I must, however, ask for a few days to arrange my private affairs.

We respect an open, manly foe, but in this contest we have to encounter a secret enemy, that creeps stealthily from his hiding place, and strikes like an assassin in the dark. This new party, then—the know nothing party—formed by desperate, ambitious, designing men, who have inveigled into their ranks many honest and confiding persons, of both the great political parties, cannot have our respect, and should be met with the sternest opposition. I object to it, because it is not founded on the principles of the Constitution; I object to it because its notions, ends, objects and proceedings are secret, and under the solemn obligations of an oath; because it is founded upon the simple idea of proscription for foreign birth and religious faith; because it discourages the freedom of discussion, interferes with the rights of conscience, and is at war with the dictates of reason and the spirit of our institutions; because secret political societies are most dangerous to the liberties of the people; because it forces religion (to protect itself), into politics, and would unite Church and State; because the evils complained of do not exist, and if they did, the remedy would increase, not diminish them; because it requires the surrender and sacrifice of the great Whig and Democratic parties, and seeks to elect its candidates without an avowal of their principles; because it is distrustful of the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and does not make its appeal to the popular mind and heart for its justification. There must be something revolting to every honest man, in the idea of its meetings—not open but secret, not in daylight but at night, not in the usual places of public meetings, but in unseemly places, approached through dark alleys and up back stairs; not discussing their principles in open, manly discussion before an intelligent people, but concealing their plans, their purposes and their plottings under the terrors of an oath; knowing each other, not as they have known, and tried each other as members of other parties, but by god scars will never pass away.

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 3,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1855.

NO. 31.

California Items.

Robinson & Co.'s Savings Bank has turned out as rotten as could be. The deposits amount to \$207,000, and the assets nothing at all. It is doubtful if the depositors receive one cent on the dollar. Mr. Robinson has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and is now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

A number of Mercantile failures have been recorded; among others those of Chapin, Sawyer & Co., and S. B. Coury. The recent intelligence respecting the Kern River mines is of a mixed character. Quite a number of persons returned on the America last Sunday, very much discouraged from the accounts they received on the road to the diggings. Other accounts confirm the previously received reports concerning the richness of the mines. We presume the diggings are about as good as any in the country, and no better.

The disturbances in Los Angeles, with the last fortnight, are summed up in four killed and four wounded. The killed are Sonorians and Indians.

A duel was fought near this city on the morning of the 13th, by Col. Wm. Walker and Mr. Carter, formerly of Sacramento. They used pistols; distance eight paces. At the second fire, Mr. Walker received a slight wound in the foot; and here the matter ended.

The rain has fallen abundantly of late, and all the streams are swollen. At Sacramento the river has been rising rapidly for several days past, and on Wednesday, was but very little below the maximum height attained since the foundation of the city.

The Supreme Court adjourned on the 6th ult., having rendered a number of very important decisions. One decision was to the effect that persons who inclose lands in the mining region, for agricultural purposes, cannot hold them against minors.

In the Legislature, the most important subject of discussion has been the Free Bill; reducing materially the fees of Sheriff, Clerks of Courts, &c. It has passed the Assembly, and will very probably pass the Senate.

A bill to fund the floating debt of San Francisco has also passed the House. As the whole debt, which now amounts to nearly \$2,000,000, is entirely contrary to the charter, and consequently illegal, the policy of funding it all is strongly objected to by a considerable body of tax payers.

A bill to prohibit public gambling will very likely pass the Legislature; and the friends of temperance are not without hope of obtaining the passage of a prohibitory liquor law at the present session.

A bill to prohibit raffles, lotteries and gift enterprises, has passed the House. The bill suppressing houses of ill fame has passed both Houses.

The State Marine Hospital has been abolished.

The "conflict of courts" is becoming quite interesting. The Supreme Court of this State decided, a month or two ago, that appeals could not be taken from the State Courts to the United States, and Judge Shattuck, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, disregarded this decision, and transferred a cause to the United S. District Court. Down comes the supreme Court with a peremptory mandamus, commanding him &c., but it was of no avail, for Judge Shattuck recognizes a higher law, and says he "shall not touch the case again."

Miss Davenport made her first appearance in California at the Metropolitan Theater, on Monday evening, as "Julia, the Hunchback." She was enthusiastically received, and fully justified the reputation which preceded her arrival there.

The American Theater has closed for the present. It has been a loosing concern for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are staying in the interior.

Ernest Kohle, under sentence of death in Marysville, broke jail on the 8th inst., and made his escape.

On the 1st inst., an attempt was made by a company of one hundred men to rescue a prisoner who had been incarcerated in the Yreka jail for breaking a water ditch. The Sheriff, however, having prepared himself with a posse of men, made a desperate and successful resistance, although one hundred shots were fired, two men killed, and quite a number wounded.

Slicer, the state agent at Yreka, was shot through the thigh. The mob failed to succeed in rescuing the prisoner, and, at last, advised, all was quiet.

The Sacramento Statesman has ceased publication, and the Stockton Argus has been revived. Phenix is preparing a volume of his writings for publication in N.Y.

The Chinese are still coming; about two hundred and fifty arrived on the 12th ult. in the ship Alfred from Hong-Kong.

The expression, "He's in a fine pickle," is said to have arisen from the circumstance of some barbarian, who, upon going in search of a cowslip to flog his better half, tumbled into a cask of brine which had been used for salt pork. His wife fled the house and told the neighbors that her husband was in pickle.

Words can sting like serpents; they can gnash and rend and tear like ravenous wolves—they can cleave through nerve and marrow, and make wounds whose rage

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—So far as we have been able to ascertain the feeling of the democratic voters of this Congressional district, there seems to be a very general determination to give the opposition a thorough drubbing at the August election; and from the present aspect of affairs in the district, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the democrats are very capable of carrying out that determination. Mr. Wintersmith, the nominee of the know nothings, is a whig, and may be a very clever gentleman for ought we know to the contrary, but it is very certain that he cannot carry the whig vote of the district by some hundreds; and if the democrats will prove true to themselves, they can elect their Representative with ease, notwithstanding the fraudulent apportionment bill by which this district was intended to be made irretrievably whig.

We have conversed with several prominent democrats from various parts of the district; and from the best information we have been able to obtain, we feel authorized to say, that a convention for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for Congress, to be held at some convenient point, will meet the wishes of the party throughout the district. Springfield has been suggested as the place, and next month as the appropriate time for the convention. We hope the democrats of the several counties composing the district, will take the initiatory steps as early as may be convenient, by appointing delegates, and naming the day that may seem to them most convenient to the whole delegation.

As to the individual who ought to receive the nomination, we have no suggestion to make. All we want is a reliable democrat—one who has not sold himself to the old enemy under a new name; and if the convention will give us such a man, we entertain no earthly doubt of his election by a triumphant majority.

Mrs. W. A. House, of this county, has been spoken of as a suitable candidate; and if the convention should give him the nomination, he will no doubt feel himself under obligation to make the race. We are not, however, an advocate of his claims, to the exclusion of any other good democrat; nor do we know that he desires the nomination. But judging from his past course, and from a knowledge of his uncompromising opposition to the new legislation, we feel warranted in endorsing him as a true democrat, and as one who will not sacrifice his principles for his own personal advancement.

We hope to hear from the friends throughout the district during the coming week, so we may be enabled to announce in our next the time and place agreed upon for holding the convention.—Ploughboy.

The Major's Hat.

Many persons have some antiquated article of clothing or furniture handed down to them by association, and which, though of no real value, they cherish highly. My aged friend, Major Wood, was partial to a "white hat," which he has worn for several years. The Major was sometimes passionate and hasty in his proceedings, and suffered the usual fate of persons who are quick to anger, it being often mercilessly provoked by practical jokers.

As he lived in the country and liked good things, he kept a large stock of poultry. An owl in his neighborhood also appreciated the fine condition of his chickens, and frequently feasted on the plumpest of the flock. The old gent vowed vengeance on said owl, and procuring a musket, charged it with an unusual quantity of powder, followed by a large handful of slugs, and then setting it behind the door patiently awaited the coming of the enemy.

Not long after this belligerent attitude had been assumed, the Major, while smoking his last pipe previous to going to bed, was roused by a boisterous tumult among the fowls, and before he could leave his chair, one of the boys who had been out for a short time, ran in, exclaiming with great earnestness:

"Here he is, Dad—here's the owl on the well-pole—let me shoot him, do?"

"Go long, young block-head, I'll fix the varmint myself, that I will," said the Major disdainfully as he took up his formidable gun in hand and brought it to bear on the white object, which was plain to be seen. A stunning roar was heard and a bright flash momentarily dispelled the darkness, but the apparent owl sat as a knot on the side of a tree.

"Did you ever see the like of that?" said the Major self-inquisitively.

The musket was reloaded and again discharged, but the owl remained immovable.

A suspicion that something was wrong flashed upon the Major, as he set down his gun, and going to the well pole, drew down the pole by the bucket rope, lol his favorite hat, rent, as he expressed it, "all to little giblets," by the handful of slugs

that had been used for salt pork. His wife fled the house and told the neighbors that her husband was in pickle.

The young man evidently expected this, and replied that it should be no apology but satisfaction if he should be able to give it, naming one hour from that time in the adjoining meadow.

The officers and his lordship returned to their carriage for a case of pistols. The officers determined to load with blank cartridge, to prevent harm, and went to the place appointed.

The young farmer was already there with a friend. When the parties met, introductions took place, and the pistols were produced by his lordship's friend who said it was fortunate that they had everything so convenient. The strange

second blood for a yard and said—

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion,	75
For each subsequent insertion,	25
For half column 6 months,	\$16
" " 12 months,	18
For whole column 6 months,	18
" " 12 months,	25

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of lines for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until orders sent and charged accordingly.

Select Tales.

From the Chicago Literary Budget.

A Page from My "Scrap Book."

By BEN BLOCK.

"Gentleman according to the strict code, I believe my friend, being the challenged party, has a right to choice of weapons. Such being the case he has provided these." Here he dragged before them a pair of thrashing flails!

A long argument ensued as to the propriety of the weapon, and finally finding they could not help themselves, Lord and his friend agreed to it.

The ground was chosen and the combatants placed. The signal for attack was given, when his lordship's foot slipped and he fell.

The seconds here spoke to each other and the friend of the young farmer recommended a change of ground, pointing out a spot where there appeared to be some straw scattered, saying that the parties would be more likely to retain their footing there. They agreed, and moved away to it.

They were again placed, the signal given and just as his lordship was about to floor his antagonist, being unskilled in the use of his weapon he gave himself an unfortunate blow on the head, and knocked himself into a mud hole which had until that moment been concealed by the straw, and was known to none but the young farmer and his friend, the latter of whom now stepped up and asked his lordship, as he was ingloriously dragged out, covered with mud, if he was satisfied?

Mary here appeared on the scene, and his lordship, thoroughly humiliated and dejected, replied yes.

The young farmer now stepped forward and cried—"But I am not; nor shall I be until you have gone upon your knees my lord, and asked pardon of this lady, whom you have grossly insulted."

His lordship growled but submitted. And when he arose from his painfully undignified task the young farmer threw off his overalls and smock frock, and disclosed to their view the undress of a colonel, and presenting each of the offices with his card, advised them to be more gentlemanly for the future, and he with his friend and Mary Bolton, leaving them to rub down his lordship with a wisp of straw, preparatory to taking him to his quarters.

The following week his lordship suddenly retired from the service, his friends exchanged into other regiments, and Mary Bolton became Mrs. Colonel —

Have You a Soul?

A Philosopher once asked a little girl if she had a soul. She looked up into his face with an air of astonishment and offended dignity, and replied:

"To be sure I have."

"What makes you think you have?"

"Because I have," she promptly replied.

"But how do you know you have a soul?"

"Because I do know," she answered again.

It was a child's reason; but the philosopher could hardly have given a better.

"Well, then said he," after a moments consideration, "if you know you have a soul, can you tell me what your soul is?"

"Why said she, "I am six years old, and don't you suppose that I know what my soul is?"

"Perhaps you do; if you will tell me, I shall find out whether you do or not."

"Then you think I don't know," she replied, but I do; "it is my think."

THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning Apr. 25. 1855.

We are authorized to announce S. G. DABNEY, as a candidate for the office of Magistrate for the Lebanon district; at the ensuing May election.

All foreign organs swear that when we visited the numerus at Roxbury, a few days ago, he patted one of the nuns upon the cheek. We are afraid the young fellow did do this. Like most young fellows, and some old ones, he has his weaknesses. The fact that the nun was very pretty is no apology for him. We should be very glad to see him tried for his misconduct.—There are so many fine girls who are perfectly willing for the handsome young giant to squeeze their hands and hug and kiss them, that he is utterly incapable in taking liberties with those who are not willing.—*Louisville Journal*.

How like you that, Catholic admirers of the "Prince of Editors?" How do you like it if real minded men of other religious denominations? You who have expressed your disapproval of the vile and ungentlemanly conduct of those political Beau-Peeps. An editor has been found in chivalrous Kentucky who makes a jest of one of the most dastardly, infamous, and ungalant acts ever perpetrated under sanction of law in the United States—But we are prepared not to be astonished at anything which may now make its appearance in the Journal.

The history of the transaction is about as follows: The members of the Legislature took it into their bigoted nodules to appoint a committee to examine all the numerus in the State. This committee twelve in number took twelve or fourteen of their friends and visited the school near Roxbury. Here these gallant sons of America nosed around the premises—into the private sleeping apartments of the lady inmates, into closets, into "buck baskets of foul linens," and even into the sanctuary of the Lord. In all of which places they behave as true blackguards and ruffians, and as fit followers of their great and infamous leader,—Ned Buntlin. Asking the young lady boarders if the house was not kept as a bawdy-house, and if they were not strumpets—Familiarly chucking the nun under the chin and handling their rosaries, were some of the actions and doings of this dignified Massachusetts Examining Committee. We can't blame them much, however, for some of them, if they were not reared, they must have procured their breeding in houses of ill-fame, and know no better.

But the most abominable part of the story remains yet to be told. The Legislature of Massachusetts, (among whom may be found sixty-three Ministers of the Gospel,) refused to even censure the acts of their darling committee. "Oh Massachusetts!—that's the place for me, I'm going with my empty jug, Massachusetts for to see."

Even know nothing sheets of the North are expressing their indignant disprau of the actions of both the Legislature and their delectable committee. Your on the wrong "tack," now, Mr. Prentice;—"hurd a-port" with your helm and "head her off several points," or you may never get to the "the leeward" again.

The question very naturally suggests itself to our mind,—by what right, or by what constitutional authority can the Legislature of any State appoint a large committee to enter any private residence, or make an examination of all the schools of any particular kind, where there is not a shadow whereon to hang a suspicion?—And furthermore, what right have the aforesaid committee to insult the weak, defenceless and innocent inmates, after they have been thoroughly satisfied that everything therein was in strict conformity to the rules of propriety, and the misdemanders they sought to discover had their birth, existence and being in their own polluted and bigoted minds alone?—Suppose the Legislature of Kentucky, at its next sittig were to appoint an examining committee, to try into such schools as Mr. Morrison's or Mr. Cosby's at Bardstown; not for the laudable purpose of encouraging them and ascertaining their condition; but to pry and snoup around, in order to find out whether or not they were assignation houses. What would be the consequence? Why the committee would not live to get through with their task—the community would become a ruined and bloodshed would be the result.—Aye the very gentlemen themselves would lay aside their clerical robes

and shoulder a musket in defence of their sacred honor and the sanctity of their hearth-stones.

But, this is the doings of Sam; and is but a mere type of what he will do should he get into power. As "the young giant" seems inclined to go off into vagueness, and do some very vile things, we think it behoves the people of these United States if they value their own peace and prosperity, to cage him. And we would, furthermore suggest that Prentice and others of like kidney, be also confined with him; they can tickle him so, and keep him in a good humor.

The Bardstown American publishes the Letter of acceptance of Mr. MAGOFFIN, (which will be found on our first page,) and makes, of course, "unfriendly and adverse remarks" upon it. The editor says:—

"After giving his acceptance he commences a tirade upon the so called Know Nothing party—he advocates no principles, suggests no measures, but merely makes an appeal to the partisan spirit of the unfeigned and invincible."

Well, it is a good joke for a *know nothing* sheet to accuse any candidate for any office of "advocating no principles or suggesting no measures," especially in a mere letter of acceptance. And besides, Charley, did he not say that he approved of the platform laid down by the Convention which nominated him? Is your memory so bad that you do not remember the principles therein contained? But again:

"He charges the American party with being the offspring of Abolitionism, the foe to the South, and enemy of our glorious Union, and other very heinous and terrible sins."

We have read and resread the document and can't find anything of the first part of the above quotation; but had he accused the party of being the bastard of meddlesome and fanatical Abolitionists, we opine he would not have been far wrong. You are slightly Charley, your political stomach is out'en order. That the other accusations quoted, are true events which lie in the womb of the future will verify, if the "young giant" be not caged or nipped it the bud.

He charges upon foreigners as a class, the odious title of abolitionists, and attempts, by far-fetched and meagre philosophy to prove it. Who are the abolitionists of the North? Who are the wide-mouthed opponents, and actual resistors of the Fugitive Slave laws? Who opposed the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and are now praying and struggling for its repeal together with all other laws framed for the protection of the South? Are they foreigners? Most assuredly not! They are native-born citizens! And furthermore they are leaders and fugitives to the know nothing party of the North. Again, it is not in the Free States, that the poor, unfortunate foreigner receives the most outrageous wrongs? The place where he sees the place of his worship desecrated and burnt, where neither he nor his family are safe from insult, obloquy, in fine, where the grusy, lazy, run-away negro is treated with low-fold more respect, than him or his. To cast an insinuation, even, let alone make a direct charge that these unfortunate, down-trodden beings have any affiliation or sympathy with their persecutors is not only absurd but unjust.

Hon. Beverley L. Clarke, the democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens at the following places: Shepherdsville Bullitt county, Friday May 25, Bardstown, Nelson co., Saturday May 26; Springfield, Washington co., Monday, May 28; Lebanon, Marion co., Tuesday, May 29; Hindenburg, Larue co., Wednesday, May 30; and at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Thursday, May 31.

The citizens of the New Market District, earnestly request DAVID BULLOCK and KELLES ABELL, to permit their names to be used as candidates for Magistrates in that district, in the ensuing May election.

Yesterday our friend R. M. Bowman finished putting up the first story of the "open front" of Messrs L. A. SPALDING & Co.'s new store. The work all of stone, pillars, caps, bases and cornice, is all stone; together with the panels under the show windows. This will surpass any store in the interior of Kentucky, for beauty of exterior and internal arrangement. The stone work does an infinite amount of credit to Mr. PETER PIERRE, who executed it.

Mr. H. M. McCARTY.—This gentleman has issued a prospectus in Bardstown for the purpose of establishing a newspaper in that place. The politics of which is to be the "old line Whig doctrines."—We wish Mac all kinds of success, and hope he will give the know nothings of thilk their just deserts, as we are fully convinced he is capable of doing.

Our particular friend J. H. King has arrived at home. He is, we are happy to say, in good health.

It is very refreshing to read news papers which advocate know nothing in printing about "the union of Church and State," and which sometimes put the words in startling black capitals, and seldom descend below the emphasis of *italics*, in making use of them. In the same paper, aye—perchance in the same column of the same POLITICAL SHEET you see a violent tirade against some, or one or more of the dogmas of the Catholic CHURCH.—Now it is ridiculing the belief in transubstantiation, and again the power of the priests to forgive sins:—now it is attacking the belief in Purgatory, and then making sport of the immediate conception of the virgin mother of God. What connection is there between the religious views of a bona fide citizen of the United States on revealed religion and political economy? Ministers of the Gospel, (PROTESTANT, mind you,) offer themselves unblushingly for offices, both to enact laws and to carry them out; and the know nothing party elect them, and these same know nothing papers advocate them, and all in the same breath cry out against Papacy and horrors of uniting Church and State! Oh, consistency thou art a jewel!

Can any one charge a Catholic priest with ever offering for a civic office in the United States? Can any one charge it upon them of wielding that powerful influence which the know nothings give them credit of possessing in any election? Not he that does is a LIAR! and the truth is not in him. A Majority of them scarcely ever go to the polls to exercise right of suffrage, so little interest they take in political affairs. Comparisons are odious, we know, but it is forced upon the defenders of true Republicanism to make them as illustrations.—Has this been the course of Protestant Clergymen? We leave it for clear-minded, unpjudiced, and reading Protestants to answer.

Again, how many Catholics have been elected to office and power in the United States? Insignificantly few. There were but two in Congress last year. Vastly few ever go to the Legislatures of the States. Then, in the name of wonder, where has this ruinous scheme of the Catholic Clergymen to mix Church and State been exhibited? If they possess such a wonderful power over their parishioners that you ascribe to them in temporal matters they would have secured more than two Catholic representatives in the last two sessions of Congress, when every man who is not a thorough know nothing knew that then would come off a great struggle for and against them. We never knew a Catholic Whig vote for a Catholic Democratic merely through a religious bias, be he foreigner or native born; or vice versa. But we'll tell you what we have seen: we've seen, and not long since, Protestant Whigs refuse to vote for Catholic whigs, because they were Catholics; and Protestant Democrats do the same thing. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

ARRIVED AT LAST.—Godey's Lady's Book has arrived at last, for May. It is an unusual thing to miss it from our table on the 15th of each month that we became alarmed lest it might have miscarried. It is as all the rest have been, a very interesting and attractive number, in every particular.

DR. VANDERSLICE.—This eminent practitioner intends visiting our town within a few weeks. Those who have deep-seated and hitherto incurable diseases, may hail his advent with joy. See his advertisement in another column.

A committee of Petersburg Va., aver that they heard Hon. Henry A. Wise's speech, delivered March 12, 1855, and that he did apply the terms "lousy," "Godless," "Christless," "scoundrels," "traitors," and "fools," to the Kuow-Nothings.—Ex.

Suppose he did; they deserve, in our opinion most of these names and a few more.

Wm. Giles of Salem, Mass., shot himself dead on Thursday evening, at Cambridge Mass. He was in love with his young lady, who refused to marry him. Ex.

Poor fellow! he must have been a know nothing, i. e. an idiot

INQUEST ON DRURY.—Coroner Menzel made another effort this morning to get testimony relative to the death of Patrick Drury, one of the victims of the riot over the canal. But one witness was present—W. Roll, one of the judges in the Eleventh Ward. He testified that no one had been prevented from voting at the Eleventh Ward polls, until after the assault had been made on the Germans by down town bullies, and that due attention had been paid to the challenging of voters. The Coroner concluded that he would not give it up so, and dispatched constables with about thirty subpoenas for persons who should, it is thought know something about the difficulty. It would seem, as the Coroner remarked this morning, that this town don't know anything about the fight, or if it does know, it won't tell. Constables go out after witnesses, and are unable to find anybody who knows anything. The presumption is that they don't know anything themselves.—C. C. Com.

The remains of a newly born white child was found, on last Sunday morning in the garden of a gentleman in town, wrapped up in coarse sacking, had the appearance when found of having been recently thrown there, and had marks of violence about its head.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was in substance, "came to its death by violence."

There is as yet no clue as to the perpetrator of the deed.—Bardstown American.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC.



ARRIVAL OF THE

NASHVILLE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Nashville arrived yesterday at noon with dates to the 7th.

There is nothing new from Vienna.—The conference had adjourned until the 9th.

The Russians and allies were strengthening their position in the Crimea, preparing to the spring campaign.

A council of war was held on the 13th of March, and Omer Pasha desired assistance from the allies, which could not be granted.

The Turks are only expected to hold Eupatoria.

On the 18th, a large reinforcement of Russians entered Sevastopol.

Gen. Conroy states that in the affair of March 22nd and 23rd, the Russians lost 3,000 and the allies 600 men.

The Vienna conference met on the 3d, but adjourned until the 9th, when the Czar's ultimatum is expected.

A portion of the Baltic fleet sailed on the afternoon of the 4th.

The Russians have established two fortified camps of 30,000 men each to defend the Baltic provinces, and blocked all the ports by sinking vessels.

The London times devotes a leading article to the defence of the Know Nothings.

The telegraph announces that the Spanish government had demanded the recall of the British Minister at Madrid, on account of his interference with religious matters.

All Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday, and will take part in the future discussions of the conference.

The week's news is briefly summed up.

Politics are just where they were, except that the feeling is becoming stronger that nothing else is left but to fight it out.

The conference has adjourned until the 9th, to await the Russians ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish ministers of foreign affairs at Vienna.

There has been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians, before Sevastopol, for the possession of the fortress ambuscade pit with varying success, but much loss. Latest battle was fought on the nights of the 23d; we put 3,000 men hors de combat. We have no details, it being Easter holiday. Parliament is not in session.

LATEST.—Gen. Wedderburn's return as Prussian envoy to Paris has been countermanded, and Col. Oldenberg, an attaché of Prussia has been recalled, indicating that the negotiations are closed.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—In the office of the Luminary, Parkersville, which paper was suspected of freesoilism, was attacked on Saturday by 200 citizens of Platt county. They destroyed the fixtures and threw the press into the Missouri river, and the editor's absence saved him from a coat of oil and feathers.

Violent and threatening resolutions were also passed against the editors, free-soilers and Methodist Preachers.

A Scotch Know-Nothing is called a Dingley Ken. In French the words are said to be Sait Rein. In Dutch Nix Fushsta. In Chockta, Chick-a-ma-qua. In the original Arabic, Phe-phip-phum.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—THE EXECUTION OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.—The United States ship Fulton, Commander Mitchell, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning last from Havana. Commander Mitchell reached Washington yesterday morning with important dispatches for the government from our acting consul at Havana, Mr. Robertson.

We learn from a private letter that Estrampe was gartered on the 31st ultimo. He met his fate with extraordinary coolness, courage, and composure. Whilst the negro executioner was engaged in fastening the iron band around his neck Estrampe exclaimed in a clear, loud voice, "Death to royalty! Liberty forever!"

This was sacrificed American life in the person of a young man of excellent character and noble impulses. Whether he was tried conformably to the 5th article of our treaty with Spain is for our government to determine. The mockery of a trial to which he was subjected called for an earnest, solemn protest from our acting consul at Havana; and it should also be borne in mind that Estrampe was tried for an offence committed before martial law had been proclaimed by the captain-general.

The execution of Estrampe has caused the most intense excitement, not only in Havana, but throughout the island. Mr. Thompson, our commercial agent at Santiago, had not left Havana.—Washington Union.

The Coroner concluded that he would not give it up so, and dispatched constables with about thirty subpoenas for persons who should, it is thought know something about the difficulty. It would seem, as the Coroner remarked this morning, that this town don't know anything about the fight, or if it does know, it won't tell.

Constables go out after witnesses, and are unable to find anybody who knows anything. The presumption is that they don't know anything themselves.—C. C. Com.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was in substance, "came to its death by violence."

There is as yet no clue as to the perpetrator of the deed.—Bardstown American.

The remains of a newly born white child was found, on last Sunday morning in the garden of a gentleman in town, wrapped up in coarse sacking, had the appearance when found of having been recently thrown there, and had marks of violence about its head.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was in substance, "came to its death by violence."

There is as yet no clue as to the perpetrator of the deed.—Bardstown American.

The situation of the establishment is light,

airy, comfortable and healthy; the cottages are comfortable and in every way suitable to

the wants of the family.

W. T. PHILLIPS.

April 18th 6x.

BUENA VISTA.

HAVING recently purchased the justly

celebrated Buena Vista Spring, 5 miles

South of Lebanon, I would respectfully inform

the public generally, that I have refitted the

establishment entirely, with new furniture and

everything necessary for the comfort and

convenience of visitors. And I am now pre-

pared to receive boarders by the day, week,

month or during the season; and my charges

will be reasonable.

The water of this spring is celebri-

ty, and by its use, performed several remarkable cures both on the sick in the neighborhood and those who have visited it from a distance.

The situation of the establishment is light,

airy, comfortable and healthy; the cottages are

comfortable and in every way suitable to

the wants of the family.

W. T. PHILLIPS.

THE POST.



Wednesday Morning, Apr 26, 1855.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

Wanted, Immediately.—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.

Public Meeting in Bardstown.

Pursuant to a public notice, many of the citizens of Nelson county met at the court house in Bardstown, on the evening of the 14th April, 1855. The meeting was called to order by Wm. F. McGill Esq., and on his motion the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe was called to the chair, and John E. Newman, Esq. appointed secretary.

The chairman having expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him, by being called to preside over the meeting, declaimed the object of the assembly, to be as he understood it, to deliberate and take into consideration the propriety and plan of organizing in order to resist the new movement by a party in politics, which professed the proscription of certain classes of our fellow-citizens. He declared that he would never cease to oppose any party that made war upon the rights of an American citizen, either on account of the place of his birth, or the religion he professed. He invited men of both the whig and democratic parties, who agreed with him in sentiment to unite in the deliberations of the meeting.

His speech was received with great enthusiasm and cheering by the large audience.

The chairman having declared resolutions or speeches in order, R. Logan Wickliffe, Esq. addressed the meeting and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we are as we have ever been, the advocates of equal rights, civil, political and religious, and we will support no man in office, who prostrates his fellow-man, native or foreign born, on account of his religious faith; and we invite all true patriots, (without regard to former party distinctions,) to unite with us in the support and maintenance of equal rights, civil, political and religious, to all.

2. Resolved, In a Republican Government, candidates for public offices should not only be well known by the public before the time of election, but their principles should be publicly avowed, so that those entitled to the right of suffrage may judge and act so as to promote the welfare of the country. That secret political societies or associations are unfriendly to, and militate against the interest, purity, and safety of Free Governments.

3. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed in Bardstown, as a Central Committee for the County, with power to appoint committees in the different precincts of the county for the purpose of giving aid and assistance in carrying out the principles herein declared.

4. Resolved, That we recommend the second Monday of May next as a suitable time for a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, the convention to meet in Bardstown, and we request all the counties comprising the district to send delegates.

5. Resolved, That our fellow citizens of Nelson county, in the several precincts who unite with us be requested to appoint delegates to meet in Bardstown on the same day to select a candidate for the State Legislature.

6. Resolved, That we will maintain a paper in this place for the purpose of giving aid and support to the principles here declared.

7. Resolved, That the Louisville Democrat, Louisville Times, the Harrodsburg Ploughboy, and the Lebanon Post be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

At the suggestion of the Chairman time was given him to designate the persons comprising the Central Committee. On motion adjourned.

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
John E. NEWMAN, Secy.

The great defaulter Schuyler, is living at his ease in a small town on the Rhine called Bruges, in the possession of half a million money belonging to widows and orphans, who are ruined completely by this enormous swindle. We shall see, if "the end of the man is peace."

A Maine law physician's prescription on the city agency: "West India Rum 1 pint; aqua (water) 5 drops."

The corner stone of a new Catholic church was laid in Newport on Sunday week.

—The notes of all the suspended free banks of Illinois are now redeemed at par, by the Auditor of that State—he having sold the stocks which were pledged for security of the notes. The suspended bank notes of Wisconsin are also redeemed at par.

—A light mulatto married woman is giving private rehearsals in Philadelphia, previous to her appearance in public as a reader of the poets, *a la Fanny Kemble Butler, Miss Kimberly and others.* The papers say she evidently possesses some ability.

—A prohibitory liquor law has passed the New Jersey as well as the New York legislature.

The South Kentuckian says the know nothing have nominated two democrats for the Legislature in Christian county. Wouldn't give much for their democracy.

Wanted, Immediately.—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.



Carriages! Carriages!!

The Universel, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion County, in general; that we have served his time in New York, and worked in several of the Eastern Cities, as a carriage-body master, thereby acquiring a perfect command of his business; that I will manufacture

TO ORDER,
And keep constantly on hand,

Coachas, Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Phaetons and Buggies;

Of the latest Eastern Styles; made of the best materials and finished with good taste. All of which I will warrant for one year, and sell at fair prices.

I am prepared to build Omnibusses of any size, to suit purchasers.

Carriage repairing neatly done, in all parts.

On Main Street, near the Lebanon Hotel.

Oct 5 P. F. MILLIGAN

**DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED**

German Bitters,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA,
WHICH EFFECTUALLY CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A
DISEASED LIVER OR STOMACH.

Such as Conspicuous, inward Fibs, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Head-burn, Disgust for Food, Distress or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Pattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Distressing of Perspiration, Yellowishness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S

**CELEB A ED GERMAN
BITTERS,**
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, it is called, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases of skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of Diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in our kidneys and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain, pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

More testimony from the South in favor

of HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS

prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

They are equal to any other remedy now before the public for the cure of

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. &c.

No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

are now selling very fast, and every person that uses it, so far as we have been informed, has been greatly relieved.

These Bitters are equally vegetal life, pungent and strengthen thy system, never prostrate, and can be used for infants as well as adults.

Please to supply respectable dealers everywhere.

Sold in Lebanon by L. H. NOBLE, in Springfield by J. S. STARK & SON.

ONE CENT REWARD.

REWARD FROM the subscriber, living in Lebanon, on the morning of Tuesday the 31st of October, 1854, a young lad named

HENRY DELUINE MCATEE.

Said boy was my indentured apprentice to me, to learn the art of printing. He is 14 or 15 years of age, slender made, and has a long, gangly, peculiar stride when walking. He has a very sheepish, green looking countenance; and is not part of a printer. This is positively, to warn my fellow craftsmen and all others from harboring or employing said boy, as I shall most assuredly put the law in full force against such do. I will give the above reward and no thanks to whoever will return him to me.

Bardstown and Elizabethtown paper please copy once or twice.

W. W. JACK, Nov 1st.

Ed. and Pro. of Post

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Ever before brought to this market. Its history may be found all of the different varieties of goods usually kept in a store.

Apr. 12, 3m E. P. MAHON.

THE VERY FINEST article of LETTER

PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing office.

May 1st.

THE FINEST article of LETTER

PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing office.

May 1st.

J. C. MAXWELL,

W. W. CLEAVER

F. A. GRAVES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Lebanon, Ky.

Office two doors above the Drug Store.
Dec 2d

R. KNOTT. JOHN HANNING

New Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS.

THE Undersigned having received a very

heavy stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they have purchased lower than ever

before, are, and are determined to sell for small

profits. We invite an examination by our

friends and the public generally, before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

Berries De Laines, Plain all wool do.,

" Silk Shadleys,

Figured do.,

Printed lawns,

Gingham,

Linens,

Plain, figured and fancy Silks,

Black Tuscan Satin De Chine,

French worked Collars,

Flouncing, Chemisets and Sleeves,

Super bl's and fancy French Cloths,

" " " Cassimeres,

Drab De Ta,

" Satin, silk, plush, velvet & cash-

mere Vestings.

Black and fancy Cravats.

Together with very heavy and general

assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Manufactured in part by J. Hanning,

which we will warrant all the time.

With a full assortment of Gloves, Hosiery,

Jacquins, Minus, Lincous, Table Drapers, Tow-

els, Black Lace, Black and Fancy Fringes,

Dress Trimmings, Insertions, and Edgings.

Also Groceries, Hardware, Queenware Cut-

lery, Boots, Shoes &c. In any of the above

articles, our stock will be found very large and

complete.

Nor. 1st

KNOTT & HANNING

DR. GEOHEGAN'S

EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER,

For Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all impuri-

ties of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty.

THIS vegetable remedy which is now

spreading to all parts of the country, is

prepared by a graduate of one of the first

Medical Schools in the west; a physician of high

standing in his profession, and as much ap-

posed to empiricism or quackery as any one

can be, is shown by the fact that the recipe

is published, and each contains each bottle of the

medicine, thus exposing each bottle from the charge

of a nostrum.

It is prescribed by Physicians,

as will be seen by reference to the Circular and

by the accompanying Circulars.

Unlike Sarsaparilla, the Hydropipe is quick

in its effect, the first bottle often producing

wonderful results, as in the case of the negro

girl of Mrs. Simmon's, of Louisville, who was

recovered of a disease which had been

repeatedly relapsed.

DR. GEO

Scissoring.

A Bull Examines the Quadrupeds

Summer before last, Walt Bridges kept the well known hotel near Union course, familiarly known as "Snediker's." Attached to this house are certain large, well regulated stables. These stables, at the time, contained some sixty of the fastest trotting horses in America. They were there on board, and awaiting the advent of the fall sporting season. In the vicinity of the stables was a small enclosure, in which the horses were daily nired and exercised. So much for the plot and surrounding circumstances. Now for other matters:

Among the visitors who drove up to the hotel, one hot day in August, was a citizen of London—a regular John Bull looking citizen—leg like the pillars of Hercules, and cheeks red and pulpy as pulpit cushions. He was accompanied by his wife and family. Having ordered up and partaken of refreshments he sauntered out on the front stoop, and opened up the following dialogue with Briggs:

"Whose 'orses are those?"

"They belong to a farmer, just over the next hill."

"What, the whole of them?"

"Yes, he's an extensive operator—works some 8,000 acres of ground, and enjoys an income of \$600,000."

"And what does he do with such quadrupeds—they are too fragile to plough with?"

"Not at all—the soil is light, and what they lack in size they make up in activity. That mare there (pointing to Lady Suffolk) will plough twelve acres a day, and do it with all ease."

"Impossible—twelve acres a day—it can not be done, sir."

"But you forget her speed—she can do a mile in three minutes."

"Before a plough?"

"Yes, sir. Place her in a wagon and she can come through in still less time."

"Would you allow me to test that statement?"

"Certainly—John put the gray mare in the wagon, and let this gentleman take her round the course once."

John did as desired. The mare was put before a light wagon: Mr. Bull got in—Mr. Bull took up a position, and touched the Lady with the whip. The Lady started—Mr. Bull was jerked suddenly into his seat. When he recovered his position, the mare was doing a stride marvelous to behold. The Lady went and Mr. Bull pulled. It was useless, however. The critter had "got a going," and all the gentlemen from London could do, could not stop her. At last one of the by-standers advised him to "aim her for the fence."

Mr. Bull took the advice, and brought up with a suddenness that came near shooting him through his neck tie and hat.

As soon as he could recover his breath, and brush a little, he again commenced his colloquy with Briggs,

"And that's what you call a common American plough 'orse?"

"Yes, sir."

"And pray, if this be a plough 'orse, what are your roadsters capable of doing?"

"A great deal more, sir. There is a horse (peering at O'Blenis,) that works before an omnibus. Put him in a butcher's cart and he will do his mile in 2:28, and do it all day long."

"Can that be possible?"

"True as gospel—I have seen him do it often—a whole week at a stretch."

At this part of the conversation, Mr. Bull was seen to take out his tablets, and enter a few hurried notes. In a short time we expect to see some enterprising English publisher issuing a book on the "Farm Horses of America," in which the doings narrated above will occupy "the first two chapters." Look out for the proof sheets.—Albany Knickerbocker.

SAM PATCH OUTDONE.—At Patterson's Falls, recently, in Sparta N. Y., a little boy wandered from the house of his parents. Not returning in a reasonable time, search was made for him, and his tracks were followed to the brink of a perpendicular precipice, one hundred feet in height, which overlooks the falls. Hero they ceased, and his parents, knowing that he had fallen over, were almost distracted with the thought that he was probably lying bruised, bleeding and dead, at the bottom of the ravine. A dim speck could be seen through the gathering shades of night, in the snow far down beneath. After a long time the spot was reached, and discovered to be simply the hole in the snow, where the boy had fallen; and his track led from the spot down the banks of the stream. Further search was made, and the lost one was at length discovered, sitting on the frozen ground shivering with cold. He had received no injury from his fall, save a slight bruise upon the head.

A Cox.—Smithers alone, of all the human race could have perpetrated as follows: "When does a man look like a canary bird? A—When he looks round."

Prejudice squints when it looks, and lies when it talks.

A TEMPERANCE QUIRY.—The New York Mirror says, are the Hindoos in favor of the jug-or-not!

A lady being told that a certain boasting Captain Bohacil was a great lady-killer, remarked that "it was all such a hero would be ever likely to kill."

A gentleman is defined to be one who can walk by a brick wall without biting a piece out of it.

If folly were a pain, there would be nothing in every house.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The best Newspaper in the World. The New York Weekly herald is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information; and editorials of general interest that have appeared in the New York Daily Herald.

It is neatly printed in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—book—directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly papers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, or six-pence per copy. Editors of newspapers throughout the country are particularly requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent, commission on all cash subscriptions. Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

One copy Weekly Herald; 1 year,	\$3 00
Five copies, " " "	11 25
Ten " " "	22 50
Fifteen " " "	33 75
Twenty " " "	45 00
Twenty-five " " "	56 25
Thirty " " "	67 50
Thirty-five " " "	78 75
Forty " " "	90 00
Forty-five " " "	101 25
Fifty " " "	112 50

Editors of newspapers throughout the Union by publishing the above a few times in their papers will receive the Weekly Herald in exchange for their own.

All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, New York city.

Rentiments must be made in funds current in this city.

J. W. CHANDLER, R. S. PETERS, A. J. JENKINS
NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOOD'S!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons.—Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemeut's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—general assortment of Groceries, all of which will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

We have a large, new, and well selected stock of Books and plain and fancy Stationery.

N. B.—Count your Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

12 18344. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

LEBANON HOTEL.

J. H. KIRK, PROPRIETOR,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Traveling Public, that he has just finished in a fine manner his Tavern Stand in Lebanon, where he will at all times be happy to entertain his friends and the public generally.

The critter had "got a going," and all the gentlemen from London could do, could not stop her. At last one of the by-standers advised him to "aim her for the fence."

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GLASGOW

Female Seminary.

THE Spring Session will commence on the 3d Monday in January, under the superintendence and instruction of P. B. Hawkins, Principal; Mrs. Jas. G. Hardy, Mrs. P. B. Hawkins, Miss V. E. Ellingwood and Joseph Gardner, Teacher of Music. All the English branches, besides French, Latin and Greek will be taught, and prices range from \$8 to \$15 dollars, and music on the Piano, 20 dollars per session, and 3 dollars for the use of instrument in practice on. Four new rooms have been added to the Institution and now finished, two for reading, and two music-rooms; besides a lot for play-ground.

TAKKEN UP as estray, TWO HOGS. One Blue Barrow, marked with two smooth croppets, slit in the left ear; and one sow; black head and black rump and marked as above, both have long tails, by T. J. Sweets, living in Marion county; on the waters of Salt Lick Creek, - miles below Raywick. Said hogs were appraised at \$8 by Haten Harris.

Given under my hand, this 27th of November, 1854

J. T. DOWNS J.P.M.

St. Joseph's College.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those intrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10 1-2 months, \$130. Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00

2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00

3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00

4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00

5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00

6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00

For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were re-sumed on the 2d of September.

PROSPECTUS

OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1851, by the late Rev. William Byrne, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendance of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States.—The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approval.

The beauty and salubrity of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

TERMS PER SESSION.

[INvariably IN ADVANCE.]

Board, including Washing, Mending Shirts and Socks after washing, Fuel and lights, & cetera, with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$42 00

Board, &c., (as above,) with use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-Keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, or either of these branches, 47 00

Board, &c., (as above,) with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 50 00

Tuition in French, (Extra,) 5 00

Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3 00

Stationery, (Pens, Ink and Paper,) when furnished, 2 50

Physician's Foe and Medicines, per Session, 1 50

Books, and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices;

For those who remain at the College during the vacations, there will be an additional charge of Board of 10 00

Music, per session, 10 00

All transient boarders will be required to set All others at the expiration of one month.

J. H. KIRK, Proprietor, Lebanon Hotel, August 23d, 1854 f

LIST OF PRICES

AT THE LEBANON HOTEL.

Boarding and lodging per day, \$1 50

do do per week, 7 00

do do per month, 20 00

do do per year, 180 00

Boarding without lodging per day,